

MONROE DOCTRINE ASSERTED

ACTION OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

IT DIRECTS A RESOLUTION AFFIRMING THE DOCTRINE TO BE PREPARED FOR SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS—THE MEMBERS NOT IN FAVOR OF SENDING MORE WAR SHIPS TO TURKEY—SYM-PATHY FOR THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Jan. 11.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, at its special meeting today decided by only one opposing voice—that of Mr. Gray, of Delaware—to report favorably an original resolution containing a positive affirmation of the Monroe Doctrine as American law. Two of the resolutions proposing such a declaration have been before the committee since the first days of the present session, notably those offered by Senator Culbom and Senator Lodge. Some slight objection was made, however, to the phrasing of each, and it was decided to appoint a sub-committee to draw up a new declaration for submission to the Senate. The sub-committee will probably report to the full committee next Tuesday morning, so that the resolution can be presented to the Senate that day.

During the committee's session of two hours, the Cuban, Armenian and Venezuelan questions were all freely discussed, though, apart from authorizing a legislative affirmation of the Monroe Doctrine, final action of any sort on the various bills pending was postponed. The discussion of the Venezuelan question brought out the belief that the loophole left in the President's message, sanctioning any amicable settlement made between the Venezuelan Government and Great Britain by the cession of territory, would be acquiesced in by the United States, would probably be accepted by Great Britain as the best way out of the difficulty. This probable result of the difficulty was deplored, but the ground was taken that inasmuch as the President had committed the United States to this policy, no protest could be made. The Monroe Doctrine as it will be affirmed by Congress, however, will, it is said, repudiate any such acquisition of territory in the future. The report has gained credence that England either has or will in the near future make an offer of \$100,000 for the territory claimed by Great Britain and disputed by Venezuela.

FRIENDLY TO THE CUBANS.

Senators Sherman, Lodge and Morgan were appointed to consider the Cuban question, and the discussion in the committee indicated that whatever may be done will be in the line of ultimately recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents. It was apparent that a friendly feeling toward the insurgents pervaded the committee, but the inclination appeared to be against immediate action. The opinion was expressed by the most pronounced friends of the rebels that too precipitate action might do more harm than good. No immediate report is therefore expected on the Cuban demand for recognition.

The Armenian question was taken up, and also referred to in a general way that the Administration should be supported in any effort it might make looking to the protection of American subjects in Turkish territory, and that the United States should make its influence felt in that quarter, but some doubt was left as to the advisability of an immediate naval demonstration in Turkish waters. It is denied that a war ship will be sent to Constantinople, and, on the other hand, the presence of a ship in Turkish waters being the flag it carries and the moral effects its presence may produce. The committee will probably discuss the question fully by the adoption of a strong article to the European Powers for the protection of the Armenians. The only point at issue now is whether that appeal shall be addressed to the United States or to the United States and Great Britain. A joint resolution will be favorably reported to the Senate.

Matters relating to Hawaii, Nicaragua, etc., are before the committee with several resolutions looking to important action on the part of the Government, especially the resolution of Mr. Lodge directing the committee to make an investigation of the report that the Danish Government is willing to sell her three islands in the West Indies, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John.

CUBA AND THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The information which the House Foreign Affairs Committee has asked from the State Department with reference to the war in Cuba will probably be in its possession next week. It includes voluminous reports from the Consul-General at Havana, and other United States officials in the island. With its receipt consideration of the advisability of recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents will begin. There is a disposition on the part of the committee to move slowly in this matter, notwithstanding the sympathy which members of the House generally feel for the Cubans. It was pointed out today by a member of the committee that property of American citizens amounting to \$20,000,000 and that \$10,000,000 had already been destroyed, and that if this Government recognized the belligerency of the insurgents, and they defeated the Spanish Government, the property estopped from demanding damages from Spain by reason of such recognition. On the other hand, should the insurgents be successful, these damages might be paid ultimately after a stable government had been established. It is contended, however, that other embarrassments might follow a recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, one of which would be a more effective blockade by Spain, and a rigid search of all American vessels entering Cuban ports.

HAS SALISBURY WEAKENED?

THE CABINET SAID TO BE IN FAVOR OF SETTLING THE DISPUTE WITH VENEZUELA DIRECT—WHAT STATE IS THE ALLEGED "NO-INTERFERENCE" POLICY?

London, Jan. 11.—A Cabinet meeting was held at the Foreign Office at 12:20 o'clock today. The entire Cabinet, including Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was present. Lord Salisbury presided. The meeting adjourned at 2:30 p. m. "The Westminster Gazette" says it has reason to believe that the Cabinet decided upon peaceful measures, but favored the maintenance of the Franco-Russian entente and the establishment of a Russian administration of affairs in Armenia. President Cleveland's message was not before the Cabinet, but the Cabinet was favorable to making an effort to settle the Venezuelan dispute with Venezuela direct, and with a view of the accomplishment of that object there is a good prospect of England's resuming diplomatic relations with Venezuela through the good offices of a certain American State, not the United States, however. The foregoing is evidently merely surmise on the

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CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.

A Most Interesting Lecture Course, Free for All. Magnificent Dissolving Views.

There is a rare treat for everyone in the city and suburbs, and the best of it, it is entirely free to all. All lovers of the beautiful should not fail to attend. The well-known Dr. Greene, of 25 West 14th Street, New York City, will give a grand free lecture course in Carnegie Music Hall, Monday and Tuesday evenings, Jan. 13th and 14th, at 8 o'clock, illustrated by the most magnificent stereopticon dissolving views ever seen in this country.

Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Dr. Greene will give a free, graphically illustrated private lecture on the facts of life, which will be most deeply interesting and instructive. Every lady should attend this free lecture.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, the Doctor will deliver his grandly illustrated free private lecture upon the only, containing information upon those vital points of a private nature which all men should, but too often do not, understand. Every man will find it to his interest to attend this free private lecture.

THE COMMISSION AT WORK.

FIVE-HOURS SESSION OF THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission assembled in the diplomatic room of the State Department at 10:30 o'clock this morning. All the members were present. Justice David J. Brewer, the president of the Commission, presided, and his private secretary, Frederick J. Hald, was temporarily installed as clerk, pending the appointment of the executive officer and other assistants. A large number of applications for employment by the Commission have been received from stenographers, translators and others anxious to obtain clerical employment, and this morning some of these crowded the ante-room before the office of the Secretary of State and the diplomatic room when the members of the Commission began their session.

Several of the candidates for officers of the Commission were consulted by members during the session, and one of them, Mr. Egan, of New York, who is an American, was appointed executive officer, with whom in the diplomatic room for a short time, J. Mabel Prevost, an international lawyer of some reputation, who has been connected with the Peruvian-Ecuador case, is being strongly backed for the principal place which the Commission will create.

CLEVELAND AND OLNEY.

WHICH OF THEM WAS THE AUTHOR OF THE VENEZUELAN POLICY?

CIRCUMSTANCES SEEM TO SHOW THAT THE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS THINK THE SECRETARY OF STATE MAY INTERFERE WITH THEIR THIRD-TERM SCHEME.

Washington, Jan. 11.—A lively controversy seems to be developing over the question of who is to receive the credit for the Venezuelan policy of the Administration. It does not appear that the friends of Mr. Olney have made statements on the subject, but the history of the case, as known, has made it seem clear that Mr. Olney was the author of the policy. It is known, says "The Star" this evening, that for a long time before the letter to Lord Salisbury was written, he was studying the question with great attention, and that he dictated the letter in May, before the death of Secretary Gresham. Moreover, the policy was such a wide departure from what Mr. Gresham's was understood to be that there was little doubt in anybody's mind that Mr. Olney was entirely responsible for it. It was said, also, that Mr. Gresham knew a thing of the matter, being ill at the time it came up.

Now, Mr. Olney's responsibility for the policy is being contested in a way to excite the suspicion that there is a fear that it may give too much prominence in the party to him. Among Democrats in Congress there has been considerable talk of Olney as a suitable nominee for the Presidency should all turn out well in the Venezuelan matter. It appears now that this is resented in some quarters, and the interpretation commonly put on this resentment is that Mr. Cleveland is endeavoring to make the Venezuelan affair to make him again the candidate of his party, and that they are not satisfied that Olney should get the benefit of it.

Mr. Landis, formerly the private secretary of Mr. Gresham, who a few days ago was sent for to come to Washington from Chicago, in connection with this matter, is authority for the statement that Mr. Gresham was responsible for the Venezuelan matter, and that Mr. Olney was simply called in to take charge of the matter because of Gresham's ill health, and finally inherited the responsibility by Gresham's death.

The newspaper owned by one of the Cabinet officers states practically the same thing, and a member of the Cabinet, who is understood to be in favor of Mr. Cleveland for a third term, is given as authority for the statement that Mr. Olney does not deserve all the credit which is being given to him, but that the policy was already decided on when he was called in for consultation as Attorney-General, some time in March. He received the credit of the House for the able character of his brief of the case, and the decision of statement in his letter.

WORKING HARD FOR STATEHOOD.

BUT THERE ARE MORE THAN ENOUGH FREE SILVER SENATORS ALREADY. Washington, Jan. 11 (Special).—Vigorous work is being done by the three Territorial delegates representing Arizona, New-Mexico and Oklahoma to secure favorable action on their bills for the admission of the Territories represented by them to Statehood. Each one is making an energetic canvass of the Territories Committee in an endeavor to secure an early and favorable report on the Statehood bills, and each one professes confidence that such a report will soon be brought before the House for action. The chances for the immediate admission of the Territories to Statehood are not as brilliant as the delegates might desire. The principal opposition expressed is based on an increase by six of the free coinage vote in the Senate, which would certainly be the result of the admission of Arizona, New-Mexico and Oklahoma. Within the last few years the admission of the Territories of Colorado, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Utah has added twelve Senatorial votes which have been, or will be, cast against sound money.

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WHO SAID "ALL JANUARY?" No one who sees how business is booming here will say it. All the leading departments have swung grandly into this great movement for the littles prices ever known on standard goods—the only sort we have any room for.

BLACK SILK SENSATION

3 yds. for the price of 1. Think of that for BLACK SILKS! For reliable Black Silks. For Silks that are as staple as United States Bonds. Not all these Black Silks are at one-third prices, some are at half, some three-quarters. And the comparative values as we give them are based on the actual retail prices of yesterday. In most cases these Silks are in ample quantity for all comers—more than five hundred pieces of the most reliable Black Silks in the market. One of the best known manufacturers in the trade takes this way of helping us to help you help him clear his stock room and keep his looms busy.

Here are \$1.25 Black Silks at 40c, and \$1.50 and \$2 Black Silks at 75c. Is there any question where the crown of Silk supremacy rests? To give all an equal chance the 40c Silks will not go on sale until 10 A. M. No more than 20 yds. to one person.

- 40c yard - Some were \$1.25, 100 yds. imported from London, all pure silk. Black, slightly water marked. On sale 10 A. M.
50c yard - Some were \$1.25. All Black, Pekin Reps. Corded Silks. Figured Taffeta. Rhadame.
65c yard - Some were \$1.50. All Black, Rhadame. Taffeta. Rhadame. Fulle Francaise. Crepon. Pekin Luxor.
75c yard - Some were \$1.50. All Black, Rhadame. Taffeta. Rhadame. Fulle Francaise. Crepon. Pekin Luxor.
85c yard - Some were \$1.50. All Black, Rhadame. Taffeta. Rhadame. Fulle Francaise. Crepon. Pekin Luxor.
90c yard - Some were \$2.50. All Black, Rhadame. Taffeta. Rhadame. Fulle Francaise. Crepon. Pekin Luxor.
\$1.25 - Some were \$2.50. All Black, Rhadame. Taffeta. Rhadame. Fulle Francaise. Crepon. Pekin Luxor.

GLASS, CHINAWARE

Lowest prices we ever knew. All sizes best blown Table Glasses at 40 doz.; worth from 75c to \$1.50 doz. Blue Japanese Teapots, 15c each. Large \$8.50 Satsuma Vase, \$2. Handsome Parian Marble Busts of famous composers and poets, 95c each.

ALL OVER THE STORE VALUES ARE EQUALLY TEMPTING

- JACKETS AND CAPES - Cold weather seems to have rattled the manufacturers, or they wouldn't help us to make half prices for the newest and most stylish things.
MR. SEAL AND MR. SABLE - All the rest of the Fur family would be ashamed if they could lead these prices—the least we ever knew on furs.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR - Why shouldn't prices be low? Every economy that wholesale buyers, that machine work and that the most careful and intelligent consumer can bring about is waded into these things.
GOWNS - Good muslin Gowns, Mother Hubbard yoke, of 12 pleats, neat Hamburg edge on neck, yoke and sleeves, 35c. Three to a buyer.
DRESSERS - Good strong heavy muslin Dressers, deep hem and fine pleats, full size yoke band, well made, 18c; 3 to a buyer.
EMBROIDERIES - About 8,000 yds., open-work, well-made, well edged embroidery on fine cambric and nansook, 5c yd.
WHITE BLANKETS - 10-4, 60x80 in., \$2.25 11-4, 72x82 in., \$3.00 10-4, 60x80 in., \$3.75 11-4, 72x82 in., \$5.00

DRESS GOODS

The newest stuffs are here at prices that seem below belief. Almost everything in the Department that is more than a week old has been marked so low that you'll feel like snapping it up on sight. 36 in. all-wool plaid Chevots, quiet colorings, 15c; from 28c. 36 in. all-wool fancy mixed Suitings, 22c; from 50c. 52 in. mixed Suiting, 60c; from \$1.25. 48 in. fancy stripe Suitings, 55c; from \$1. 45 in. check Suitings, for tailor-made gowns, 52c; from \$1. 46 in. fancy Crepon, good colorings, 75c; from \$1. 40 in. silk-wool Plaids, 53c; from 75c. 38 in. self-color Jacquards, mohair figure, 55c; from \$1. 46 in. self-color Jacquards, mohair effect, 75c; from \$1.25. 46 in. fancy Boucle, \$1; from \$1.75.

FINE FURNITURE

was never at such little prices before. We wouldn't think for a moment of making such little prices if the stock was evenly balanced. There is too much of the fine and extra fine, too little of the medium. And so we take this sharp way of evening up. A good share of the rich things that have crowded the floor must go to make room for the sorts that everybody wants. Parlor Suits, upholstered in tapestry, satin damask, velvet and brocade, 3 pieces: \$35 from \$100 \$75 from \$250 \$75 from \$175 \$100 from \$225

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

We have the largest and best equipped department in New York, crowded with every needed House Furnishing thing. On Monday we shall start a special sale with unheard of prices. We warrant everything. Tin Dish Pans, 14 qts., 22c; 17 qts., 27c. Tin Tipped Sauce Pans, cover, 4 qts., 8c. Japanned half covered Dust Pan, 10c. Rooms, extra quality, 17c; regularly 20c. Extra Large Star Whisks, extra quality, 12c; regularly 22c. Soft Parlor Dusters, Nos. 6 and 7, 14c; the 25c kind. Bell Dusters, Nos. 12 and 14, 45c; regularly 75c. Oval Clothes Baskets, willow, 50 to 75c.

SHOES SHAKEN UP

Annual cleaning out of the wares and strays, lazy lads, odd lots and sample pairs that have accumulated during a busy season, arranged in lots and marked at jump-up prices. Sizes not complete in every lot, but there's a fit for any foot among them in the round up. Women's Oxfords, fine glazed kid, hand-turned soles, some common sense, some medium toes, some latest pointed lasts with tips and heels high and low, \$2 to \$3.50 kind, at \$1.20 and \$1.40. Women's Button Boots, kid and cloth top, some plain toe, but mostly with tips, not all sizes, values up to \$4, at \$1.65. Women's kid Boots, buttoned and laced, flexible welted soles, medium, broad or pointed toes, all shapes of heels, regular \$3 quality, at \$1.95. Women's kid Boots, buttoned, cloth top, hand-sewed, stylish, new last, medium weight, value \$4; may end at \$2.35. Women's heavy glazed kid button Waukenphasts, stout hand-sewed soles, square heels, grand for winter, value \$4; may end at \$2.65. Women's fine black cloth Oxfords, all sizes, 45c; never under 75c. Old lots of children's and boys' Shoes marked below what you'd expect.

WOMEN'S GLOVES

An extra lot of dogskin, plume Gloves brought out for the winter season just opened. Very warm, suitable for the coldest weather and yet not clumsy, 4 buttons or 3 clasps, \$1. THE WEAR-WELL GLOVE—in reds, tans, whites and pearls, \$1.50. RUSSIA LEATHER GLOVES—with heavy Derby stitching, \$1.50. THE SOUVREINE KID GLOVE—the best quality of gloves, made especially for us, \$1.50. A new lot of boys' and misses' Gloves, tans, and red, \$1. We are doing the greatest Handkerchief selling this town has ever seen. Women's pure linen Handkerchiefs, real hemstitch, hand-embroidered initial, all open work, 10c; ordinarily 20c. Not all initials. Finer, 15c; usually 25c. Men's extra size, pure linen, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered initial, 15c; never under 25c. Three lots of women's embroidered Handkerchiefs at 25c—sometimes double. 25c styles of women's finest quality, pure linen Handkerchiefs, all-embroidered and scoloped, 50c; regularly \$1. The 19c table has a new supply of soiled Handkerchiefs to be worn up to 50c. GOODBY DIAMOND RINGS - What are left from our great holiday business. 14kt. Gold Rings. Women's Solid Gold Rings, set with Solitaires, white, pure diamonds, \$3.00. Just 120 of them. Have been \$7.50, \$6.75, \$6.65 and \$5.00. Women and Men's Solid Gold Rings, set with clear, white stones. Have been up to \$20. About 68 of them, at \$9.20 on Monday. Women's Gold Rings, set with diamonds and other precious stones. Were up to \$30. About 25 of them. Monday \$22. Finer goods marked in like proportion.

HANDKERCHIEFS

We are doing the greatest Handkerchief selling this town has ever seen. Women's pure linen Handkerchiefs, real hemstitch, hand-embroidered initial, all open work, 10c; ordinarily 20c. Not all initials. Finer, 15c; usually 25c. Men's extra size, pure linen, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered initial, 15c; never under 25c. Three lots of women's embroidered Handkerchiefs at 25c—sometimes double. 25c styles of women's finest quality, pure linen Handkerchiefs, all-embroidered and scoloped, 50c; regularly \$1. The 19c table has a new supply of soiled Handkerchiefs to be worn up to 50c. GOODBY DIAMOND RINGS - What are left from our great holiday business. 14kt. Gold Rings. Women's Solid Gold Rings, set with Solitaires, white, pure diamonds, \$3.00. Just 120 of them. Have been \$7.50, \$6.75, \$6.65 and \$5.00. Women and Men's Solid Gold Rings, set with clear, white stones. Have been up to \$20. About 68 of them, at \$9.20 on Monday. Women's Gold Rings, set with diamonds and other precious stones. Were up to \$30. About 25 of them. Monday \$22. Finer goods marked in like proportion.

FOR A PERMANENT ARBITRATION COURT.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Mr. Towne, of Minnesota, offered in the House today a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to consider and report on the advantages and practicability of establishing a permanent court of international arbitration, representing the United States and Great Britain, with jurisdiction extending to all controversies between the two Governments except those involving the honor or autonomy of one of them. He also introduced a resolution requesting the President to enter into negotiations with Great Britain with a view to locating definitively the boundary line between the United States and the

THE DECEMBER EXPORT STATEMENT.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total value of the exports of breadstuffs, cotton, minerals oils and provisions from the United States in December, 1895, as compared with similar exports in the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows: December, 1895. December, 1894. Breadstuffs \$0,479,947 \$12,019,477 Cotton 34,305,526 29,718,062 Minerals oils 3,913,408 6,252,283 Provision 13,477,580 15,799,666 Total \$52,176,461 \$65,789,488 Breadstuffs 121,297,262 113,973,927 Cotton 1,063,316,843 1,042,620,449 Minerals oils 40,468,088 56,226,425 Provisions 175,876,118 154,471,541

TO INCORPORATE CLEARING HOUSES.

Washington, Jan. 11.—A bill to incorporate clearing houses was introduced in the House by Representative Fairchild, of New York, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The bill makes clearing houses a part of the currency system, and provides for the incorporation and protection of commercial credit by incorporating clearing houses under United States charters, with power to issue a clearing house currency without entailing restrictions. At present, clearing houses are incorporated under the laws of the different States, and are not under the supervision of the Banking Department of the States or the Treasury Department of the United States. The bill makes clearing houses a part of the currency system, and provides for the incorporation and protection of commercial credit by incorporating clearing houses under United States charters, with power to issue a clearing house currency without entailing restrictions. At present, clearing houses are incorporated under the laws of the different States, and are not under the supervision of the Banking Department of the States or the Treasury Department of the United States. The bill makes clearing houses a part of the currency system, and provides for the incorporation and protection of commercial credit by incorporating clearing houses under United States charters, with power to issue a clearing house currency without entailing restrictions. At present, clearing houses are incorporated under the laws of the different States, and are not under the supervision of the Banking Department of the States or the Treasury Department of the United States.

GERMANY IN EASTERN ASIA.

RAPID GROWTH OF HER COMMERCIAL INTERESTS—MOVEMENT TO SECURE A PORT FROM CHINA. Washington, Jan. 11 (Special).—Theodore M. Stephan, United States Consul at Annaberg, Germany, has sent to the State Department an interesting report, showing the growth of German commercial interests in Eastern Asia, especially in the Empire of China. This steady growth, it is suggested, accords for Germany's active intervention in the Pacific, and her peace negotiations between China and Japan. The report says in part: Since the war between China and Japan and the action of Germany in the peace negotiations between the two empires, the attention of German merchants has been drawn more and more to the countries of Eastern Asia. There are already indications that Germany's active intervention in the Pacific, and her peace negotiations between China and Japan. 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